

ROCKEFELLER MONEY SOFTENED CHINA FOR COMMUNISM

by Politicus

A STRIKING and horrifying example of how Communism is helped by weak, confused "Liberals" fortified with tax-exempt foundation money is furnished by the record of the Rockefellers in China. The subversion of the student group in China, which was a precedent step to the triumph of Mao Tse-tung in 1949, was brought about largely, if unwittingly, through the outpouring of Rockefeller money between 1913 and 1949.

During this whole 36 year period, the Rockefeller Foundation, through its steady subsidies to Chinese colleges and universities, literally controlled higher education in China. Had the Rockefellers been visioned with any comprehension of the meaning and threat of Communism, they could have used their millions to discredit Communism among China's intellectuals. Instead, they aided it.

The principal monument to Rockefeller spendings in China was Yenching University in Peiping, which has the dubious honor of being the alma mater of Chou En-lai, now premier in the Communist government of China.

Yenching, which prided itself upon being the "Harvard of China," had a faculty which bristled with Communists and pro-Communists. The prize exhibit was Dr. T. C. Chao, head of the Yenching School of Religion, which turned out many of China's native Protestant pastors. Dr. Chao's im-

portance at Yenching may be estimated from the fact that he was elected as one of the vice presidents of the World Council of Churches.

When the Communists seized Peiping, Dr. Chao, instead of opposing them, gave them his support. He accepted the dishonorable assignment from Mao Tse-tung of reorganizing China's Christian churches into bogus Communist "churches." With poetic justice, after the Communists had squeezed dry all of Chao's influence with Chinese Christians, they dropped him and he has disappeared from the news.

The president of Yenching during the whole period of Rockefeller subsidization was Dr. John Leigh-

ton Stuart. In 1946, through Rockefeller recommendation, General Marshall selected Dr. Stuart as American Ambassador to China to succeed the anti-Communist Pat Hurley. Although Dr. Stuart now recognizes his mistakes, his policy as Ambassador played directly into the hands of the Communists. He allowed himself to be influenced by his Chinese adviser, Philip Fu, a Yenching graduate, who maintained close relations with the Chinese Left throughout the civil war period. He favored the "Democratic League," a seditious group of so-called Chinese "Liberals" who went over, boots and baggage, to the Communists in 1949. He upheld Dean Acheson's anti-Chiang Kai-shek policy throughout his ambassadorship.

SOME STRANGE BIRDS have emerged from the Yenching hatchery. One of these was Owen Lattimore, who represented the university from 1930 to 1931. Another was John K. Fairbank, now at Harvard, who was denied a passport to visit the Orient by the State Department after his I. P. R. record had been exposed by Congressional investigation committees. Still another was Michael Lindsay, now a British peer, who, with his wife, joined the Communists and lived in Yen-an with Mao Tse-tung during the period of the revolution. (Lindsay has now broken with the Communists.) Another was Max-

well S. Stewart, a notorious Communist party fronter, who was later a teacher at the Moscow Institute. Another was Thomas A. Bissell, later named by Karl Wittfogel (ex-Communist) as a member of the Communist Party.

Equally subversive were Dr. Randolph Sailer and Dr. Lucius Porter (dean of the Department of Philosophy) who issued a public statement from Yenching favoring Mao Tse-tung during the civil war, and who returned to the United States after 1949 to lecture widely in the United States before Communist-arranged meetings. Another ex-Yenching notable is Dr. William Dryden Phelps, the missionary who was repudiated by his denomination after he issued a public statement praising the Communists. Another was Dirk Bodde, a traveling fellow of the Harvard-Yenching Institute (Rockefeller-financed), who has been active since his return to the United States in many of the "recognize-Red China" movements of the American Left.

With such a faculty (and we have noted only the best-known names), it is understandable why so large a proportion of the Yenching alumni became eager workers in the Communist regime after 1949.

For this ghastly educational achievement, the Rockefellers themselves cannot evade responsibility. So oblivious were the Rockefeller people to the Communist danger, that they made no effort to

screen Communists and pro-Communists from the China institutions which they aided. The Rockefeller China institutions became a safe haven for the intellectual subversives who were operating, long before the Communist triumph, behind the Nationalist Chinese lines.

DURING most of these years, Rockefeller policies in China were determined by Jerome D. Greene, Boston banker, who was a close adviser of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Greene was one of the founders of the Institute for Pacific Relations and served as executive committee-man of the American council from 1927 to 1939. He was a former chairman of the Pacific Council. He represented the Rockefeller interests in the Institute. Had Greene possessed even an elementary knowledge of Communist strategy he easily would have spotted the Communists who were operating brazenly inside the Institute and manning most of its offices. Instead, when the expose of the Institute came in 1951, he stoutly denied that there had been any pro-Communism in its activities.

Greene told the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee on March 19, 1952:

Your committee has been concerned about the possibility of Communist infiltration of the staff or among the writers of IPR publications. . . . I know no evidence that the Institute has ever succumbed to any such insidious influence that may secretly have been brought to bear on it.

Mr. Greene maintained that, in his opinion, an individual could be "extremely leftist" and yet be a competent secretary, clerk or researcher for the IPR. His strange concepts of Communist infiltration are cited because they give us a key to the disastrous Rockefeller policies in China during the year before the Communist conquest.

During the 26 years from 1925 through 1950, according to the testimony of its executive director, 48 per cent of the supporting funds of the IPR came from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The control of vast tax-exempt funds by a family or individual implies the responsibility to supervise intelligently their expenditure. On this count, the record of the Rockefellers in China is a damning one. Under the lax, foolishly tolerant Rockefeller policies, this American-earned fortune was used to pave the way for Mao Tse-tung.

MERCURY has continually informed its readers that the Rothschilds' interests "advise, guide and dominate" the Rockefeller activities.